# Ever Saw.

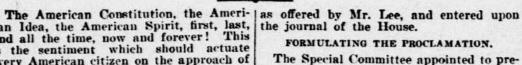
can Idea, the American Spirit, first, last, the journal of the House. and all the time, now and forever! This is the sentiment which should actuate every American citizen on the approach of the Fourth of July.

full measure of attention, its meed of pa- dependence, it carried the Colony, and so it triotic devotion in bestowing which, every was that the Colonies are recorded as unancitizen of the United States must feel imously in favor of the Declaration. There there had come in between these life-long tunity unembraced. Fortune soars with exalted and uplifted and his soul become was a stormy old time while discussing friends the curse of political jealousy, and high and rapid wing, and whoever brings

connected them with another, and to as- mined to have a majority vote of Delaseparate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God en-

It was but a handful of men who gathered in that stuffy little room in Independence Hall,-it had not yet earned that title, July Fourth, 1776, however,-just half a hundred men, perhaps, but they were actuated by the highest principles and their hearts were strengthened by stern resolve. To do what they there resolved to do, on that July day, meant high treason, and most dishonorable death the penalty, had their venture been a losing

It was late on a Thursday afternoon that this brave half hundred men entered the modest brick building in Philadelphia, and took up for discussion the immortal



The Special Committee appointed to pre pare a Declaration of Independence report the Declaration.



document which was to be the cornerstone of the greatest Nation on earth. How we wish we might know all that they said and did throughout that long afternoon and evening. How it would enrich history! It is true that the arraignment of old King George was ample evidence that the precious moments were not wasted, and it is true, also, that never before in human his tory had half a hundred men performed so

For nearly four weeks, or, to be exact, since the 7th day of June, these 50 men, Delegates from the 13 Colonies sitting in Congress, in Philadelphia, had been debating a resolution introduced in that body

let loose the dogs of war in April, 1861. about what was going to happen, up to

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES"

States, absolved from all allegiance or dependence upon the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain; and to give the assent of that Colony to such declaration.'

During that same month Massachusetts and Rhode Island virtually adopted simihr resolutions. So it was that Congress had been watching the trend of public opinion and the procession of events, and personally each had counted the cost. The Decl. Their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" was the sacrifice they offered

not been foresighted enough to conclude that they could not long exist as dependencies of Great Britain, and that they must liberate themselves or die. There were men in that Congress, however, who were not willing to raise the issue. So the resolution went over to the next day. On the 8th of June the resolution was taken up and debated in Committee of the Whole. Its stanchest supporters were its mover, Adams, of Massachusetts. Unexpected op-position came from the delegates from pose such action. New York was unin-structed, and hesitated to vote on so momentous a matter until the delegates had been instructed by the State Convention. Delaware opposed the resolution, then and afterward.

The resolution was put to a vote in the Committee of the Whole on the 10th of June, 1776, and by a bare majority of the Colonies carried.

their States had told them what to do, it was decided not to call the resolution up in the House immediately, but to give the in the House immediately, but to give the and his prayers were answered. hesitating Delegates time to hear from their constituents on the subject; so further action was postponed until July 1.

#### AND THEN CAME BUNKER HILL!

In the meantime, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingstone was appointed to pre- end of the Atlantic coast to the other. pare a Declaration of Independence, and the Delegates who desired to take this summary action immediately set to work to make sentiment for independence.

The State Conventions were called on instruct their Delegates in Congress, if they had not already done so. June 14, Connecticut, conservative then as now, instructed her delegates to "join the other Colonies on this question." New Hamp-Colonies on this question." New Hamp-Colonies on this question. New Hamp-Gragments and thrown into the melting-furnace. Out of it were molded 42,000 bull-line of the party always a beginner and makes 21st, On June 28, Maryland, seeing how the land lay, rescinded her action of a

To-day you might stick up a statue of a month previous, and instructed her Delegates to vote for Independence. Pennsylvania, seeing the handwriting on the wall, did the same thing, recalling the former instructions and ordering her Delegates to vote for Independence.

Not withstanding this, when July 1 came, and all these instructions were laid before Congress, Pennsylvania gave four votes against Independence and three for it. Delaware had present but two delegates, and they divided, being one, Thomas McKean, for and George Read against Independence. The resolution was reported to the House July 1, but on request went ever till the 2d, when it was passed, exactly and month previous, and instructed her Delegates to dolk king George in every public square in the land, and it would not cause a ripple of comment. Not one in a million would even recognize the fat old tyrant of mo representation no taxation" days. The ititle Flag of 13 stars has grown to such tremendous size that her constellation of 45 brilliant sparklers gives light to and dominates the whole world.

Old John Adams prophesied this. He saw with clear and prescient eye what the years would bring to a people who in their youth dared to brave the wrath and power of the then greatest nation on earth.

"Yesterday," wrote John Adams to his wife, "the greatest question new. The Democratic Party has seldom tried a problem on its own account, and when it has seldom tried a problem on its own action. All the seen is only monuments, its courage is remembered only in regret. As long as these things are recalled that party may serve as brilliant, the tild will never steer the ship."

"When all the people have forgotten will dawn a golden era for this new Democracy. But the country is not ready yet to place a party in the lead whose most expressive motto is the cheerless word "forget." That motto may express contrition, but it does not inspire hope. Neither confidence nor enthusiasm will ever be aroused by any party which enters each campaign utterlies that was

When patriotic fervor languishes, the Nation is on the decline. It should be the endeavor of every person of accountable years, who owes allegiance to the Flag of Flags, to see that that Flag receives its fallet to express the conscience and intelligence of that people."

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON DIE SIMUTANEOUSLY.

There is a pathetic coincidence connective of all the Delegates. When a majority of the Delegates from a Colony voted for Intelligence of that people."

"Events are numberless and mighty, and the Delegates from a Colony voted for Intelligence of that people."

There is a pathetic coincidence connective difference of that people."

"Events are numberless and mighty, and the Delegates from a Colony voted for Intelligence of that people."

"Events are numberless and mighty, and the Delegates from a Colony voted for Intelligence of that people."

There is a pathetic coincidence connective difference of the Delegates from a Colony voted for Intelligence of the United States.

just that much finer and better.

The Fourth of July marks many epochs As is always the case when important in our National history. Those epochs measures are before Congress, members other's sharp-tongued sarcasm, and then to measure away, and in the case of Delaware die on the same day, July 4, 1826, the 50th brings the largest opportunities to the may be said to have commenced with the momentous act of that far-away Fourth of July, "When, in the course of human events, it became necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which had Independence. Mr. McKean was so deterned."

Mekean was so deterned die on the same day, July 4, 1826, the 50th prings the largest opportunities to the ground. He does not always listen while and the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversay of their signing the Declaration of Independence, which was their joint effort.

A scent 3 000 000 of people declared plete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which, if not complete has been at least anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night-fall beholds some record, which is not complete the sage of the same day, July 4, 1826, the 50th does not always listen while anniversal with the sages speak, but every day at night of the same day, July 4, 1826, the same day, July 4, 182 events, it became necessary for one people the only one of the Colonies to vote against to dissolve the political bands which had Independence. Mr. McKean was so deter-



JAPAN

1776

OLD GLORY

And so is was the Declaration of Inde

prodigious a feat. THELEAST

CHINA

by Richard Henry Lee. It was short and "Resolved, That the United Colonies are

and ought to be free and independent press after Cesar Rodney, a Delegate solved.

was 80 miles away from Philadelphia, but he started immediately on horseback, and Then Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, lightby riding all day and night he managed to ed the torch of Revolut on in the United Colonies, just as Ruffin's shot on Sumter Delaware for Independence. The people had not done much thinking pendence was adopted by a "unanimous vote of the 13 Colonies, July 4, 1776. that time, but the leaders knew that the issue was fairly before them, and that it must be fought to a finish. They felt from The Special Committee had left the prep the first that there could be but one end- aration of the immortal document to Mr.

Adams and Mr. Jefferson. There always has been, and there always will be, a differ ence of opinion as to who furnished the pointed to Independence. Each of the Colbrains of the document. Knowing the men onies had its agitators, and these set to as history has recorded them, a reasonable work with renewed activity. The leaven thinker will at once conclude that each and thus planted was by degrees diffused every one of them had a say-so in the make throughout the then settled portion of the up of the paper. The Declaration of Inde-United States. North Carolina took the pendence went before the Congress in the lead as a "province," and her convention handwriting of Thomas Jefferson. On empowered its delegates in Congress "to concur with those in the other Colonies in declaring independency." Virginia, the part of the other members of the com-May 15, went a step further and "instructed" her delegates unanimously, "to
propose to that respectable body, to declare
the united Colonies free and independent

ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION ADOPTION OF THE DECLARATION.

Congress amended the Declaration in a few particulars, taking out some unneces-sary rancor inserted by Jefferson, and then gave it their sanction at noon, July 4, 1776. It was immediately published to the world as the defi of the Colonies against the tyranny of England. But it was not

The Declaration was engrossed on parch ment, and on Aug. 2, was laid before Congress for the signatures of the members. for the corner-stone of Liberty's great By this time many who had been in Con-So it happened that when Mr. Let of-fered his resolution it was not the shock that it might have been had the Colonies

first name on that document. The others followed by States, 56 in all.

was rung. Was it for this that the maker had in-Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, and John claim liberty throughout all the lands unto

all the inhabitants thereof?" Who can tell? Certain it is that we Cannon roared all day and all night.

Messengers rode in hot haste to tell the tale in all quarters of the city and to carry the news to the distant troops.

Messengers rode in hot haste to tell the service with the party of Lincoln, and Grant, and Garfield, and Harrison, and the news to the distant troops.

McKinley, and Roosevelt, and help us the news to the distant troops.

In New York City Washington waited impatiently for the word which was to

The courier with his precious burden of good tidings which was to bring to the Army the word that behind them was a Nation with a big N, traveled a triumphal course from Philadelphia, the cheers from benefit of the race and of civilization."

the receding villagers joining those on to the front, so that the peans of the people ascended for nearly 24 solid hours, and the booming of guns was heard from one

RECEPTION BY THE ARMY. Washington had the action of Congress They are ranging themselves not for batread to the Army, and the welcome infor- the but for harvest." to mation was received with loud acclaim by if all. There were no rebels, all were panition, and if they had they would use them

OUR GLORIOUS NATAL DAY.

greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting Colony 'that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.' The day is passed. The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebration. Its members have gathered around every movement, no matter how weak, if inspired by high resolve. Its lica. I am apt to believe it will be celebration. Its members have gathered around every movement, no matter how weak, if inspired by high resolve. Its lica. I am apt to believe it will be celebration as the great sign of home on every spots where liberty in Every Way. ed by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It is now as it has been equipped, militant It ought to be solemnized with pomp, that are considered to be solemnized with pomp.

the second President of the United States. Jefferson followed him. But by this time country, as that which follows an opporthey were to live nearly a quarter of a it down must shoot with accuracy and century longer estranged, the butt of each speed. Only the man with steady eye and

A scant 3,000,000 of people declared themselves a Nation on that July 4, 1776. sume, among the powers of the earth, the ware for Independence that he sent an ex- They dwelt in the fruitful regions along the eastern part of the country, between the Allegany Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. Their ambitions and aspirations little time in review, for that he knows can der the immediate direction of were as narrow as their horizon. While be done by the schools. A statesman grapident by an Act of Congress. they builded for the centuries, their records show that they had no conception of the he gropes but little in the past. He beglorious compact into which they had enand common danger.

This scant 3,000,000 people had no veteran army, no arsenals, no munitions of stincts of the scholar, he is yet forced from war, few fortifications, no public treasury, the scholar's pursuits by those superb no power to levy taxes, and no credit on qualities which fit him to the last degree

'ad tossed its defiance. A nation whose he largest, her officers skillful and prac- "The American" ised, her statesmen subtle and sagacious. And now?

GERMANY

FRANCE

Read the lesson in the stars on the Flag f people in the sunlight of freedom enjoy sive, so be it-he is different." life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The sun never goes down, because it never rises, upon the dominion of those stars. In full refulgence the great day god sheds his beams upon American mountains and rivers, upon American churches and schoolnouses, upon American farms and American factories every single second of each the judgment of the Republican millions of the 24 hours throughout 365 days of the United States."

standard, and it can not be kept there 'except this effort is put forth by the people. "We have from the fathers a beautiful reach the floor of the House just as the vote was about to be taken, and carried and struggle, agony and bloody sweat. In our day and time it is for us to see that

### **EPIGRAMMATIC**

### UTTERANCES.

Sentiments Epitomized and Worth Remembering—Echoes of Republican National Convention.

The oratory at the Republican National Convention was of the convincing kind. It ran not so much to high-sounding phrases eloquently uttered as to hard, common sense epigramatically expressed. The nominating speech of Ex-Gov. Black, of New York, is crammed with

rich political sentiment, and must carry conviction to many halting souls. So also were the addresses of Speaker Cannon, Senator Beveridge and others. Following are some of the kernels of th more prominent speakers:

SPEAKER CANNON. "The Republican Party is a National Party, and believes in diversification of our

under his protection. "The 20th century is to bring more of Pennsylvania and Maryland, who were instructed by their State Conventions to oppose such action. New York was uninreactionist, under that of the people who sit still or tear down? Or will you take

march on to victory?" impatiently for the word which was to come to him from the Congress. About him was his little army, and through the admiration for the great things that they As so many of the Delegates were unin-structed and hesitated to go on record until which the courier of liberty or the messen-our civilization, is that each generation forward to success, and the betterment of the condition of mankind, and, as they drop into the grave, their successors move on to the stage of action, holding fast all that

> EX-GOV. BLACK. "We are here to inaugurate a campaign which seems already to be nearly closed So wisely have the people sowed and watched and tended, there seems little

now to do but to measure up the grain.

that party always a beginner and makes To-day you might stick up a statue of every question new. The Democratic Party

shows, games, sports, guns, bells, boufires that age can solve. Great causes impose and illuminations from one end of the con-great demands, but never in any enterprise failed to express the conscience and intel-

There is a pathetic coincidence connect- no man can tell which wire runs around

"There is no regret so keen, in man or plete, has been at least pursued with confully executed." Congress, in the organ-science and intrepid resolution. He is no ization of the Pension Office, imposed upon that heroic fiber which is best nurtured by the mountains and the snow. He spends little time in review, for that he knows can pling with the living problems of the hour history-maker in the world. With the intous aspect than for many years before."

"He (Roosevelt) is not conservative, if late. He is not wise, if wisdom is to count was not questioned. a thing a hundred times when once will

"There are many things he may not

"The American people! The mightiest

force for good the ages have evolved.' GEORGE A. KNIGHT, CALIFORNIA. "Dishonesty, cowardice, and duplicity Under their benign radiance 80,000,000 are never impulsive. Roosevelt is impul-

H. S. EDWARDS, OF GEORGIA. "Headlines are not history, nor does the passionate partisan write the final verdict that old age unfits one to earn a living of a great people.'

SENATOR DOLLIVER. "Other conventions have met to settle the fate of rival chieftains; we meet to record

We have unexampled prosperity at home, are so great, and the things about which we have unexampled prosperity abroad. It we differ are so small, that we are able, States and their political connection with whom he knew was for severance of relais the manifest duty of every American without sacrificing sincere Republican concitizen to hold the Nation upon this high victions anywhere, to unite as one man in defense of our common faith."

"We stand at the beginning of the new era, and while the Republican Party leans upon the counsel of its old leaders it has upon the counsel of its old leaders, it has not hesitated to summon to the responsibilities of public life the young men who have it is transmitted unimpaired and enriched to those who shall dwell here when our day in done."

Les of public life the young men who have been trained under their guidance to take up the burdens which they are ready to lay down, and finish the work which comes to them as an inheritance of patriotism and to them as an inheritance of patriotism and the same age. The President to them as an inheritance of patriotism and

> EX-GOV. BRADLEY, KENTUCKY. "The Republican Party has made no mis-

todians of your patriot dead, and each year | Senator Spooner well said: Are people free who are forced to bear the age man. burden and yet denied the highest privilege

minority by a wise policy."

"Imported anarchy struck down our great President when partisan strife had almost ceased."

"The law, the sheet-anchor of civilization, is strong enough to pull down the strongest, strong enough to curb the wicked and the vicious, strong enough like the law that the strong enough like the law the law to down the strong enough like the law the law to down the strong enough like the law to down the strong enough to curb the wicked which gave birth to Abraham Lincoln, and holds within its bosom the ashes of Henry the law to down the strong enough to curb the wicked which gave birth to Abraham Lincoln, and holds within its bosom the ashes of Henry the law to down the strong enough to curb the wicked which is to be applied by the law to down the strong enough to curb the wicked which is to be applied by the law to down the strong enough to curb the wicked and the law to down the strong enough to curb the wicked almost ceased."

In November next hope to break the chains and Roosevelt lawful? Yes. It is a long established rule of our courts that in constant the law to down the strong enough to curb the wicked and Roosevelt law for the coming conflict, and the law to down the strong enough to curb the strong enough to curb

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KOREAN COOLIES CARRYING JAPANESE WOUNDED.



GEN. SIR Y. PURUSHIMA, OF THE JAPAN-DE ARMY GENERAL PTATE.

Dear Gen. Sickles: When you and I were on the railroad coach the other day, answer to some statements of the Commissioner of Pensions, you said in substance that his recent Pension Order was a good one for all concerned, and you tinent to the other from this time forward have the American people failed, and never in any crisis has the Republican Party legal, a proper interpretation and appli-cation of existing statute laws. Would you be willing to put in writing for my use and information substantially what you said?

Ever very truly yours, O. O. HOWARD.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. Dear General: Complying with your request, I have much pleasure in recapitulating the views expressed by me the

slender flower swaying in the wind, but the President the duty of supervising the execution of the pension laws. It is the only bureau in the Government placed under the immediate direction of the Pres-Order No. 78, dated March 13, 1904,

which recognizes old age as a disability lieves in going ahead. He believes that in incapacitating a soldier or sailor to earn tered. These people had no political char- shaping the destinies of this great republic, a living by manual labor, and therefore acter, for political parties were to come as the natural consequence of their act. They believes that preparation for future the Act of June 27, 1890, is sustained by were held together by no bond of union triumphs is a more important duty than an precedent and law, and is one of the wisest but common suffering, common necessities inventory of past mistakes. A profound acts of President Roosevelt's Administration. You and I have heard this order de-

nounced as a usurpation of legislative authority by the Executive. These critics no power to levy taxes, and no credit on qualities which fit him to the last degree forget that Judge Lochran, President which to obtain a loan. And against the for those great world currents now rushing Cleveland's Commissioner of Pensions, by Mistress of the World this little Nation past with larger volume and more porten- his order of Sept. 3, 1803, gave the same effect to the Act of 1890, fixing, however, "He (Roosevelt) is not conservative, if the age of 75 as the period of disability. conservatism means waiting till it is too The legality of Judge Lochran's order

President McKinley's Secretary of the Interior, in July, 1897, established the rule that "a claimant for pension under

perform manual labor and is entitled to be rated at \$6 per month," the minimum pension, "after 65 years at \$8 per month, after 68 years at \$10 per month, and after 70 years at \$12 per month," the maximum. Each of these orders is based upon the same interpretation of the Act of June 27, 1890. If Cleveland and McKinley were right Rogavalt is right

were right. Roosevelt is right. It is the common experience of mankind by manual labor. Who will give a job of hard work to a man over 60? We have seen that our Pension Office has for many years recognized old age as a legal "disability," affecting the fitness of a veteran soldier or sailor to earn a support. President Roosevelt declares this inability being at the age of 62. That is true—and Roosevelt has the same authority to fix Officers of the Navy are retired from serv ice at that age; Army officers are retired soldiers who served in the Mexican War. who were over 62 years af age, should

followed these analogous cases.

The Almighty Ruler has enacted that the great mass of mankind are seriously disabled from earning a support by manual takes; therefore, it has no apologies to labor at 62 years, and President Roose-offer. It has broken no promises; there-velt and the Pension Bureau have only fore, it enters no plea of confession and recognized that law in determining that avoidance. It offers no guaranty for the the pension of a veteran for disability, future save the record of its past."

"Men of the North, we come from the gin at that age, at the rate of \$6 a month, battlefield consecrated to freedom with the blood of your brave sons. We are the cuscommemorate their deeds and decorate their the Army is a draft upon the future which graves with flowers. In their names and must be honored in old age." The averby their memories the disfranchised South age age of the survivors is now between appeals to you for justice. Shall it be said 62 and 65 years. Many a soldier or sailthat your sons marched and fought and or in one day of battle does the work of died in vain? Shall it be said that a years. Veteran soldiers and sailors feel nation can exist part slave and part free? the infirmities of age sooner than the aver-

Is the Roosevelt order censurable be of citizenship? If it be true that warrant cause it says that the disabilities of old may not be found in the Constitution to age begin at 62 and culminate at 70? Why prevent disfranchisement, then we beg that you no longer permit the disfranchised and oppressed to be estimated for the purpose oppressed to be estimated to be estimated for the purpose oppressed to be estimated for the purpose oppressed to oppressed to be estimated for the purpose of increasing the electoral strength of their of increasing the electoral strength of their Pension Office Order of 1897? Is it beoppressors."

"Though the grape is crushed, and the grain is ground, they produce neither wine grain is ground, they produce neither wine able age? If Roosevelt's order is a usur-By this time many who had been in Congress when the proposition was first laid before that body had retired and others had taken their places. Those who were members on the 2d of August, 1776, signed the document.

John Hancock, as President of the Congress, wrote in a big, bold black hand the gress, wrote in a big, bold black hand the first name on that document. The others

> and the vicious; strong enough, like the grace of God, to throw its arms about the weakest and the poorest and bring him weakest and the poorest and the p If you are interested in either, send for duty of putting it in force, unless such ina disability entitling a soldier or sailor of the civil war to a pension under the Act of June 27, 1890, which grants pensions to those who are unable to support them-selves by manual labor. Congress has uniformly appropriated the money necessary to pay these old age pensions. These ap-propriations are all recognitions and approvals of the Executive action, granting old age pensions. The courts held that such sanction by Congress is conclusive on judicial tribunals. President Roosevelt's Order No. 78, o

March 13, 1904, is therefore the law of the land,—having authority of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government. The propositions of law, maintained in this letter, are sup-ported by familiar cases to be found in the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States. See McKeen vs. Delany, 5 Cranch, 22; Brown vs. U. S., 113 U. S., 563; The Laura, 114 U. S., 411; U. S. vs. Graham, 110 U. S., 49; U. S. vs. Philbrick, 120 U. S., 52; U. S. vs. Johnston, 124 U. S., 236. It is said that Order No. 78 costs

It is said that Order No. 78 costs money. Yes, that is true. Time is responsible for this,—not Roosevelt. The veterans are growing old; thousands of them, every year, pass the old age period of 62. The war of the rebellion began more than 40 years ago. Most of the men who fought for the Union are past three score years. The critics have the consolation of knowing that death will soon terminate the pensions granted for old ago. Both parties, Democratic and Republican, have recognized and adopted this humane and reasonable interpretation of the law. The courts of the United States will sustain Order No. 78 whenever one of the critics of the President will venture to go into court to challenge its legality. The arrows of his assailants will fall harmless at his feet. The living veterans of the civil war, their children and kindred, the descendants of the million who have died, and all of our people who cherish a manly sympathy for the needs of their defenders, now tottering toward their graves, will bless Roosevelt for his kindly and just action. Sincerely yours, D. E. Sickles, Major-General U. S. Army, Retired. Both parties, Democratic and Republi

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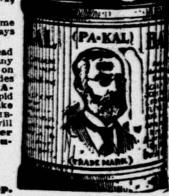
\*\*SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

"One difference between the opposition and ourselves is this: They select their candidate for the people, and the people select our candidate for us."

"They know that while he is President the flag will 'stay put,' and no American advantage in the Pacific or the world be surrendered. Americans never retreat."

"He wins admiration in vain who wins not affection also."

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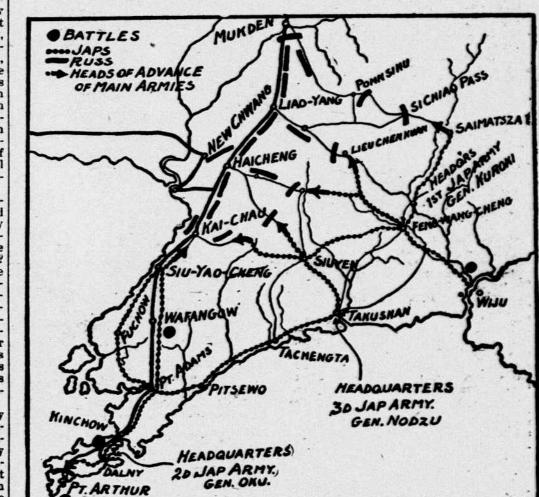
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the pensionable period as Cleveland and McKinley had when they were in power. The Various Japanese Armies Seemingly Effecting a Junction— Reported Terrible Loss of Russian Ships—A Great Battle Promised.

similar to that which Cervera made from investment of Port Arthur on the land side Santiago, but were attacked during the has become so close and stringent, that the

Destruction of Russian Ships.

The reports, which have not yet been testing the reports, which have not yet been way, as the Russians cannot have six batverified, say that the Russian ships at tleships in shape for action. If the mat-Port Arthur came outside the harbor to ter is as at present reported, it is the most make a raid through the Japanese fleet glaring demonstration of Russian incapacity yet made. It also indicates that the



POSITIONS OF THE JAPANESE ARMIES. mostly destroyed. This is an event of such magnitude that further details are eagerly looked for. It seems altogether likely that the Russians have suffered a severe

loss in powerful battleships and cruisers,



A JAPANESE STANDARD-BEARER. without any corresponding injury to th

night by Japanese torpedo boats and | fall of that place is at hand, and that the Russians therefore feel the necessity of getting their ships out.

The Japanese Army.

It seems altogether probable that the Japanese armies moving up from the coast by the various lines have every prospect of successful concentration at Kai-chou. When this is accomplished they will have Niuchwang in their grasp, and complete control of the peninsula from there to Port Arthur.

The Russians are said to be massing at Ta-tche-kiao, 15 miles north of Kaiping, where intrenchments are being erected, and where it is said a great battle will and where it is said a great battle will be the procession of Mukden be fought for the possession of Mukden and the country south of the Sungari

There have been numerous skirmishes between scouting parties and outposts, none of them of any consequence, nor accompanied with any particular loss.

The Japanese investment of Port Arthur is variously reported at from five to 12 miles from the city. It seems clear that the Japanese have reconstructed at the Japanese have reconstructed. that the Japanese have encountered a line of works much more formidable than those they attacked and carried at Nanshan Hill, so that we hear of no more assaults, nor even of skirmishes between outposts or clashes of detachments feeling around for position.

A Great Invention.

John A. Stransky, of Pukwana, S. D., has received a patent for a new smokeless gunpowder that will revolutionize the powder business and make the inventor rich. He says it can be made for seven cents per pound, and one pound will go as far as two pounds of black powder, and one and one-half of the best smokeless powder. There is but a slight report made and the recoil or kick is not noticemade and the recoil or kick is not noticeable. The powder is smokeless and can be made in any kitchen. Mr. Stransky wants a few agents to introduce this pow-der. He has agents who are making as high as \$250 per month. Write for free particulars.